State of South Dakota

SEVENTY-THIRD SESSION LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1998

354B0446

SENATE BILL NO. 102

Introduced by: Senators Lange, Albers, Dennert, Hutmacher, Kloucek, Olson, Staggers, Symens, Valandra, and Vitter and Representatives Chicoine, Apa, Belatti, Cerny, Fischer-Clemens, Hagen, Peterson (Bill), Schrempp, and Weber

1	FOR AN ACT ENTITLED, An Act to clarify certain principles pertaining to self-defense and	
2	defen	se of third persons within the home and on owned, leased, or rented real property.
3	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:	
4	Section 1. The owner, lessee, or renter of real property or a member of the owner's, lessee's,	
5	or renter's family who resides on the property is not liable in damages to a trespasser on the	
6	property, to a member of the family of the trespasser, or to any other person in a tort action for	
7	injury, death, or loss to person or property of the trespasser that allegedly is caused by the	
8	owner, lessee, renter, or family member if, at the time the injury, death, or loss to person or	
9	property allegedly is caused, all of the following apply:	
10	(1)	The owner, lessee, renter, or family member is inside a building or other structure on
11		the property that is maintained as a permanent or temporary dwelling;
12	(2)	The trespasser has made, is making, or is attempting to make an unlawful entry into
13		the building or other structure; and
14	(3)	The owner, lessee, renter, or family member uses reasonably necessary force to repel
15		the trespasser from the building or other structure or to prevent the trespasser from

making the unlawful entry into that building or other structure.

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Section 2. For purposes of the immunity created by section 1 of this Act, reasonably necessary force to repel a trespasser from a building or other structure that is maintained as a permanent or temporary dwelling or to prevent a trespasser from making an unlawful entry into a building or other structure of that nature includes the taking of or attempting to take the trespasser's life, or causing or attempting to cause physical harm or serious physical harm to the person of the trespasser, if the owner, lessee, or renter of real property or a member of the owner's, lessee's, or renter's family who resides on the property has a reasonable good faith belief that the owner, lessee, or renter or a member of the owner's, lessee's, or renter's family is in imminent danger of death or serious physical harm and that the only means to escape from the imminent danger is to use deadly force or other force that likely will cause physical harm or serious physical harm to the trespasser, even if the owner, lessee, renter, or family member is mistaken as to the existence or imminence of the danger of death or serious physical harm. Section 3. In order to qualify for the immunity created by section 1 of this Act, an owner, lessee, or renter of real property or a member of the owner's, lessee's, or renter's family who resides on the property is not required to retreat from a building or other structure that is maintained as a permanent or temporary dwelling before using reasonably necessary force to repel a trespasser from the building or other structure or to prevent a trespasser from making an unlawful entry into the building or other structure.

Section 4. The owner, lessee, or renter of real property or a member of the owner's, lessee's, or renter's family who resides on the property is not liable in damages to a trespasser on the property, to a member of the family of the trespasser, or to any other person in a tort action for injury, death, or loss to person or property of the trespasser that allegedly is caused by the owner, lessee, renter, or family member under circumstances not covered by section 1 of this Act if, at the time the injury, death, or loss to person or property allegedly is caused, none of the

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following applies:

- (1) The injury, death, or loss to person or property is caused by a physical assault of the owner, lessee, renter, or family member upon the trespasser other than in self-defense or defense of a third person;
 - (2) Self-defense or defense of a third person is not involved, and the injury, death, or loss to person or property is caused by a vehicle driven or otherwise set in motion, a firearm shot, or any other item of tangible personal property held, driven, set in motion, projected, or thrown by the owner, lessee, renter, or family member with the intent to cause injury, death, or loss to person or property of the trespasser or with the intent to cause the trespasser to believe that the owner, lessee, renter, or family member would cause injury, death, or loss to person or property of the trespasser; or
 - (3) Under circumstances not described in subdivisions (1) or (2) of this section, self-defense or defense of a third person is not involved, and the owner, lessee, renter, or family member intends to create a risk of injury, death, or loss to person or property of any trespasser by direct or indirect means, including the use of spring guns, traps, or other dangerous instruments.

Section 5. This Act does not create a new cause of action or substantive legal right against the owner, lessee, or renter of real property or a member of the owner's, lessee's, or renter's family who resides on the property. This Act does not affect any civil liability under any other provision of law of an owner, lessee, or renter of real property or a member of the owner's, lessee's, or renter's family who resides on the property with respect to individuals other than trespassers, including civil liability to invitees or licensees. This Act does not affect any immunities from or defenses to civil liability under any other provision of law to which the owner, lessee, or renter of real property or a member of the owner's, lessee's, or renter's family who resides on the property may be entitled with respect to individuals other than trespassers,

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including immunities from or defenses to civil liability to invitees or licensees. This Act does not affect any criminal liability that the owner, lessee, or renter of real property or a member of the owner's, lessee's, or renter's family who resides on the property may have for injury, death, or loss to person or property of a trespasser, invitee, or licensee on the property. This Act does not affect any immunities from or defenses to civil liability established by any other provision of law to which an individual other than the owner, lessee, or renter of real property or a member of the owner's, lessee's, or renter's family who resides on the property may be entitled in connection with injury, death, or loss to person or property of a trespasser on real property owned, leased, or rented by another person, including self-defense or defense of third persons. Section 6. The immunities from tort liability that are contained in this Act apply only to causes of action for injury, death, or loss to person or property allegedly caused to a trespasser on or after the effective date of this Act by the owner, lessee, or renter of real property or a member of the owner's, lessee's, or renter's family who resides on the property. With respect to causes of action for injury, death, or loss to person or property allegedly caused to a trespasser before the effective date of this Act by the owner, lessee, or renter of real property or a member of the owner's, lessee's, or renter's family who resides on the property, the liability or immunity from liability of, and any defenses available to, the owner, lessee, renter, or family member shall

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be determined as if this Act had not been enacted.